Winter & Carle

The Most Thoroughly Studied Bill Yet Framed.

IT IS HERE SYNOPSIZED.

The Last and Longest Fight on Sugar and Binder Twine-Sugar Almost Untariffed-The House Carries Most of Its

Mr. Durfee, clerk of the senate committee on finance, which had charge of the bill for the senate, has compiled a complete list of the changes, which is presented herewith. It has been a work of great labor, requiring an expert knowledge of the tariff. The first figures in each case are those of the McKinley bill; the last those of the law in force since the revision of 1883. As the change in many instances has been from ad valorem to specific, it will be seen that per cent, is in many cases. only used in the figures for the old law:

CHEMICAL SCHEDULE. Acetic acid not exceeding 1.047 specific gravity, 1); cents a pound; 2 cents. Boracic acid, 5 cents a pound; 4 cents for

Chromic acid, 10 cents; 15 per cent. Sulphuric said, 1/2 cent a pound; free. Tannin, 75 cents: \$1. Carbonate of ammonia, 134 cents; 20 per

Muriate of ammonia, % cent; 10 per cent. Sulphate of ammonia, 1/4 cent; 20 per

Blue vitriol, 2 cents: 5 cents. Chloroform, 25 cents a pound; 50 cents. Sulphuric other, 40 cents: 50 cents Nitrous ether, 25 cents; 30 cents. Oil of cognac, \$3.50; \$4.

Dyeing or tauning extracts, % cent a pound; 90 per cent. Extract of hemlock bark, 34 cent; 20 per

Gelating glue and isingless value below 7 cents a pound, 134 cents; between 7 and 30 cents a pound, 25 per cent.; above 30 cents, 30 per cent. Old law, glue, 30 per cent.; gelatine, 30 per cent.; isinglass, 23 Crude glycerine, 1% cents: 2 cents.

Refined glycerine, 4% cents; 5 cents. Indigo pastes or extract, 14 cent; 10 per

Carmined indigo, 10 cents; 10 per cent. Iodoform, \$1.50; \$2 Licorice, 5% cents; 7 cents. Carbonate of magnesis, 4 cents; 5 cents. Calcined magnesia, 8 cents: 10 cents. Epsom salts, 8-10 cent; 13 cents.

Morphia, 50 cents an ounce; \$1. Alizarine containing 50 per cent, or more partor oil, 80 cents a gallon; less than 50 per cent. castor oil, 40 cents; all other, 30

per cent. Old law, 8 cents. Cod liver oil, 15 cents a gallon, 25 per Cottonseed oil, 10 cents; 25 cents. Croton oil, 80 cents a pound; 50 cents. Flax or poppy seed oil, 33 cents a gallon;

Scents. Poppy seed oil free. Olive ofl, 35 cents a gallon; 25 per cent. Peppermint oil, 80 cents a pound; 25 per

Fish oil, 8 cents a gallon; 25 per cent. Opium containing less than 9 per cent, of morphia and opium prepared for smoking, 312 a pound; 810 a pound. The old law ed importation of opium containng less than 9 per cect. morphia; containing more than that, crude, \$1 a pound.

Barytes, crude, \$1.12 a ton; 10 per cent. Barytes, manufactured, \$6.72 a ton; 1/2 Blues, 6 cents a pound; 20 per cent.

Satin white, % cent a pound; 25 per cent. Chromium colors, 4% cents; 25 per cent. Artists' water color paints, 30 per cent.; 25 per cent. Ochre and umber, dry, 1/4 cent; ground

Ultramarine blue, 45¢ cents; 5 cents.

Varnishes, gold size or japan, 35 per cent. and \$1.32 per gallon and valorem on spirit varnishes. Old law, 40 per cent. on varnishes, gold size free, japan, 40 per cent. Vermilion red, 12 cents a pound; 25 per

Wash blue 3 cents: 20 per cent. Orange mineral, 8% cents; 3 centa. Phosphorus, 20 cents; 10 cents. Caustic, I cent; 30 per cent. Saltpeter, 1 cent; 114 cents. Mercurial medicinal preparations, 35 per

tent., 50 per cent. Sartonine and salts containing over 80 per cent, of sartonine, \$3.50 a pound; \$3. Castile soaps, 11/2 cents a pound; 20 per

Sulphate of soda, \$1.25 a ton; 20 per cent. Strychnine, 40 cents an ounce; 50 cents. Refined sulphur, \$8 a ton; \$10. Flowers of sulphur, \$10 a ton; \$20 Sumac, ground, 4-10 cent a pound; 8-10

EARTHS, EARTHENWARR AND GLASSWARD. Fire brick, plain, \$1.25 a ton; 20 per cent. Fire brick, glazed, 45 per cent.; 20 per

Tiles, from 25 to 45 per cent.; 25 to 60 per

Hydraulie cement, 7 cents per 100 pounds; 20 per cent. Lame, 6 cents per 100 pounds; 10 per cent.

Gypsum, ground, \$1 a ton; calcined, \$1.25 a ton. Old law, 25 per cent. for all. Common plain earthen or stone ware, 25 per cent.; 20 per cent. above ten gallons

Decorated ware of all kinds, including lava tips for burners, 60 per cent; 55 per

Gas retorts, \$3 each; 25 per cent Glass bottles, holding from % to % pint, I% cents a pound; holding less than % pint, 50 cents a gross. Old law-Green and

colored glass, I cent a pound; flint and lime giass, 40 per cent.
Decorated first, lime and pressed glass ware, 60 per cent.; 40 and 45 per cent.

Glass chimneys, etc., 60 per cent.; 40 and 45 per cent. Heavy blown glass, 60 per cent.; 40 per cent.

Porcelain or opal glassware, 60 per cent.; 40 per cent. Unpolished cylinder crown and comm

window glass, from 13-10 to 314 cents a pound, according to size: 1% cents to 2%

Cylinder and crown glass, polished, 4 to 40 cents a square foot; 2) to 40 cents.
Plate glass, obscured in any way, shall pay same duty as polished glass unalivered

Looking glass frames, 80 per cent.; new

Cast polished plate glass evelinder crown or window glass, decorated, 10 per cent. additional duty (new provision). Spectacles and frames, 60 per cent; 25 to

65 per cent.

Lenses costing \$1.50 gross pairs or less, 60 per cent.; 45 per cent. Painted window glass, glass windows or mirrors not exceeding 144 square inches.

55 per cent.; 20 and 40 per cent. HARDLE AND STONE. In measuring marble slabs none shall be

computed at less than one inch in thickness (new provision).

Burr stones, 15 per cent.; 20 per cent. Undressed building or monumental Confectionery not specifically usuride

stone, 11 cents a cupic foot; FI a ton. Dressed, 40 per cent.; 20 per cent. METALS, IRON AND STEEL

Iron ore containing not more than 314 per cent. copper, 75 cents a ton; ore con-taining 25 per cent. or more of sulphur, free, except on the copper it contains. No deduction to be made frem weight of ore on account of moisture (new provision). Ferro manganese and ferro silicon iron

in pigs, 3-10 cent a pound (new provision).

Round and square iron not less than % inch cross section, 9-10 cent a pound; 1 Fiat fron less than I inch wide and % inch thick, round iron not less than 7-16 inch in diameter and square iron less than % inch, 1 cent a pound; 1 1-10 cents. Round fron less than 7-16 inch and rolled

iron shape, 1 1-10 cents; 1 2-10 cents. Structural iron, 9-10 cent; 1 4-10 cents. Plate iron or steel not thinner than No. 10, valued at less than 18 cents a pound. 14 to 3) cents a pound; above 15 cents, 45 per cent.; old law, 1% cents if iren; 45 per cent.

Forgings of iron or steel not specially provided for, 2 8-10 cents, but shall not pay less than 45 per cent.; 23/2 cents.

Band or scroll iron, valued at 3 cents a pound or less, 5 inches wide or less, 1 to

1 S-10 cents a pound, according to thickness; 1 to 1 4-10 cents. Hoops or ties, manufactured, 2-10 cent additional; 1 1-10 cent if iron; if of steel, 45

Railway bars, 6-10 cent a pound; old rates varied from 7-10 cent a pound to \$17 The duty on tin plate goes into effect

July 1, 1891; 2 2-10 cents a pound on manufactures of which tin is a part, 55 per cent. It is provided that if on Oct. 1, 1897, the amount of plates manufactured in the United States does not equal for the preceding year one-third the importations then the duty shall cesse. The old rate was 1 4-10 cents, Steel ingot billets, saw plates, etc., 4-10

to 7 cents a pound, according to value; old law, 45 per cent. on all valued at less than 4 cents a pound; from 2 to 3% cents a pound on higher values. Wire, smaller than No. 10 gauge, 134 to

3 cents a pound; 1% to 3 cents.
No article manufactured wholly or in part of tin plate or loop, bound or scroll iron or steel shall pay a less duty than the material of which it is composed (new pro-

bined, 18-10 cents a pound; 2 cents.

Axles, 2 cents; 3% cents. When fitted in wheels they shall pay the same duty as the Heavy tools, 21/ cents; 21/cents.

Boiler tubes, etc., 8% cents; 2% and 3 Bolts, hinges, etc., 21/ cents; 21/ cents.

Steel card cloth, 50 cents a square foot; all other 25 cents; 45 and 25 per cent. Cast iron pipe, 9-10 cent a pound; 1 cent. Cast iron vessels, 1 2-10 cents; 14-10 cents. Castings, malleable tron, 1% cents; 2

Chains, 16-10 to 214 cents; 134 cents to 234 ents; no chain to pay less than 45 percent. Penknives and erasers, 12 cents to \$2 a dozen and 50 per cent., old law, 50 per cent. Hazors, \$1 to \$1.75 a dozen and 30 per cent.; all other knives, 10 cents to \$5 a dozen and 30 per cent.; 35 per cent. Files, etc., 55 cents to \$2 a dozen; \$1.50 to

Shotguns, \$1 to \$6 each and 25 per cent.: 85 per cent. Revolvers, 40 cents to \$1 and 55 per cent.; 35 per cent.

Iron or steel articles glazed with vitreous glasses, 45 and 50 per cent. (new provision). Cut nails and spikes, 1 cent a pound; 14

Spikes, horseshoes, etc., 1 8-10 cents; 2 Cut tacks, 2% and 2% cents; 2% and 3 Plates, engraved or lithographed, for

printing, 25 per cent. (new provision). Railway splice bars. I cent: 13¢ cents. Wood screws, 5 to 14 cents a pound; 6 to 14 cents.

Aluminum, crude or alloy, 15 cents pound; free. Bronze powder, 12 cents; 15 per cent,

Ingots and blooms for wheels, 1% cents;

Aluminum in leaf, 8 cents a package; 10 per cent. Copper ore, 36 cent; 236 cents.

Coarse copper and cement, 1 cent; 334

Pig copper, etc., 11/2 cents; 4 cents. Free copper for the United States mint is mitted in the new law.

Bullion and metal thread, 30 per cent; 25 per cent. Gold leaf, \$3 a package: \$1.50.

All ores containing lead, 1% cents cound on the lead (new provision). Sheet lead and shot, 214 cents; 3 cents.

Nickel oxide or alloy, 10 cents; 15 cents. Gold pens, 35 per cent.; 12 cents a gross. Onicksilver, 10 cents a pound: 10 per cent. Type metal, 114 cents a pound for lead entained; 20 per cent.

Block tin, 4 cents; free unless product of in mines in the United States in any year or to July 1, 1805, shall have exceeded 5,000 tons; then it shall come in free, Chronometers, 10 per cent.; 25 per cent.

Pig zinc, 1% cents a pound: 1% cents. Manufactures of metal, including alumi num (new provision), not otherwise pro-

ided for, 45 per cent.; 40 per cent. WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF Hewn timber, etc., 10 per cent.; 20 per

White pine, \$1 a thousand; \$2. In estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing tongue in and crooving; provided that in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon pine, spruce, eim or other logs, o upon stave bolts, shingle wood, or heading blocks experted to the United States from such country, then the duty upon the sawed lumber herein provided for when imported from such country shall remain the same as fixed by the laws in force prior to the passage of this act (new provisions)

Cedar posts, ties and poles, 20 per cent. after March 1, 1891; free. Sawed cabinet woods, 15 per cent.; \$3 a

Vencers, 20 per cent.; 35 cents a ton. Pine clapboards, \$1 a thousand, \$2.

Pickets and palings, 10 per cent.; 20 per White pine shingles, 20 cents a thousand; all others, 30 cents; old law, 35 cents for all

shingles.
Furniture partly finished, 35 per cent.; 80 per cent. BUGAR.

The bounty of 1% cents on all sugars produced in the United States testing above 80 and under 90 by the polariscope. and of 2 cents on all testing over 90, is a necessary provision. Sugars below No. 16 Dutch standard in color are admitted free; above that grade they pay) cent a pound duty, and in addition 1-10 cent a pound shall be collected on sugars above No. 16 coming from any country that pays a greater export bounty on refined sugars

than on the raw product. All machinery imported into the United States between Jan. 1, 1880, and Jan. 1, 892, to be used in making beet sugar shall not pay duty.

Under the old law sugars between Nos. 16 and 20 Dutch standard paid 3 cents a pound duty; above No. 20, 3 51-100 cents a bound, beet sugar machinery, 65 per cent. The payment of the bounty shall begin April 1, 1891: provided that in March, 1891, sugars not above No. 16 may be refined and stored in bond without payment of

Belting and solo leather, 10 per cent: Ih

for, 50 per cent.; 5 to 10 cents a pound. TOBACCO AND CIGARS. Cigar wrappers, \$2 a pound; if stemmed, 2.75; 75 cents and \$1. ording to articles intended; 30 per cent All other leaf, stemmed, 50 cents: 4

Kid gloves, \$1.75 to \$3.25 a dezen, according to size; suedes, 50 per cent.; leather gioves, 50 per cent., with from 50 cents to Cigars, cheroots and cigarettes of all \$1 a dozen additional, according to atyle; provided that all gloves represented to be below their grade shall pay \$5 a dozen ad-ditional, and that no gloves shall pay less than 50 per cent. The old duty on these kinds, \$4.50 a pound and 25 per cent.; \$2.50 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS. Horses and mules, \$30 if valued at over

Cattle more than 7 years old, \$10; less than 1 year, \$24; hogs, \$1.50; sheep, 75 cents and \$1.50; all other live stock, 20 per cent. The old law made all animals dutiable at

gross; 35 per cent. Hatters' plush, 10 per cent.; 25 per cent. tems of small importance; the general

tend of the change being an increase on oranges, lemons and limes, however, there Umbrellas, etc., covered with other material, 45 per cent.; 40 per cent. Sticks for umbrellas, etc., plain, 35 per Spirits distilled from grain or cordials cent.; covered, 50 per cent; 30 per cent. not specially provided for, \$2.50 a gallou; \$2. Imitation liquors shall be subject to

the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles, and in no case less than \$2.50 a gallon; \$1 to \$2. Bay rum, \$1.50; \$1; provided that it shall be lawful for the secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, to authorize the scertainment of the proof of wines, cordials and other liquors, by distillation or otherwise, in cases where it is impracticable to ascertain such proof by the means prealso the teams of persons coming into the

scribed by existing lawor regulations (new Sparkling wines, \$2 a dozen perhalf pint; in excess of three gallens, \$2.50 a gallon. Old rates were, \$7, \$3.50, \$1.75 a dozen botprofit, are also admitted free.

The provision providing for the return

Ale, porter or beer, bottled or jugged, 40 cents a gallon; 35 cents Ginger ale, etc., imported in plain glass bottles holding less than 1½ pints, 13 and 25 cents a dozen; if otherwise than in such bottles, 50 cents a gallon, and same duty on apparel.

coverings as if imported empty; 20 per cent Mineral waters and imitations of natural waters, in plain bottles, containing not more than one pint, 16 cents a dozen; quarts, 25 cents; if imported otherwise, 20 cents a gallon and same provisions as to coverings; 30 per cent. COTTON MANUFACTURES.

and 25 per cent.

\$150; 30 per cent.

provisions).

The acricultural schedule contains many

SPECIAL WINES, ETC.

is a decrease of about 25 per cent.

Yarn, 10 to 48 cents a pound, valued under \$1; over \$1 a pound, 50 per cent; 18 to 25

The duty on cloth is laid on a basis of 9 cents a square yard, not exceeding fifty threads to the square inch, and ranges from that up to 10 cents a yard and 35 per cent., a reduction of 34 cent on the lower grades and an increase of 34 cent on higher. Cloth containing mixture of silk pays 10 cents and 30 per cent. Ready made cloth-

part, 50 cents a pound, and 50 per cent. Old rates, 35 and 40 per cent. Pile fabrics, 10 cents a yard and 30 per cent.; old rates, 35 and 40 per cent. Hose, 20 cents and 20 per cent. to \$2, and 49 per cent. a dozen according to value; 40

ing, 50 per cent; with rubber a component

Cotton cords, 40 per cent.; 35 per cent. Manufactures not specially provided for, 40 per cent.; 35 per cent. FLAX, BEMP AND JUTE.

Hackled flax, 3 cents a pound; \$40 a ton. Hackled hemp, \$50 a ton; \$25. Binding twine manufactured in whole r in part of istle, manilla, sisal or lunn, 4-10 cent a pound; 2% cents. Cables, cordage and twine, 134 to 3 cents; 214 to 314 cents.

cents; 30 per cent. Grain bags of burlap, 2 cents; 40 per Cotton bagging and gunny cloth, I 6-10

Burlaps not over 60 inches wide, 154

and 18-10 cents a yard: 134 and 2 cents a pound and 3 and 4 cents a yard. Flax gill netting, etc., 15 cents a pound and 35 per cent., and 20 cents a pound and 40 per cent.; 25 per cent. Oilcloth valued at 25 cents a square vard or more, 15 cents and 30 per cent.; 40 per

Yarns, 6 cents a pound valued at less than 13 cents; over 13 cents, 45 per cent.; 35 All manufactures of flax or hemp not

led or provided for, 50 per cent.; provided that until July 1, 1894, all such flax of more than one hundred threads to the square inch shall pay 35 per cent.; old law, ad valorem to specific duties the change is Lace embroideries, etc., 60 per cent.; 30

Manufactures of jute, ramie, sisal, etc., valued at 5 cents a pound, 2 cents; over 5 cents, 40 per cent.; 35 per cent. WOOLS AND MANUFACTURES.

Bales of wool shall be dutiable at the highest rate on any class contained there-in. The old law made any attempted evasion of duty punishable by double duty. first and second classes shall pay 11 and 12 cents a pound respectively. The old law made divisions of each class dutishie at 10 and 12 cents respectively. Third class wool and camel's hair, excheding 13 cents value, 50 per cent.; 5 cents

Shoody and waste, 20 cents a pound; 10

Woolen rags, etc., 10 cents (new pro-On the various manufactures of wool in clothing, etc., compensatory duty has been added to keep pace with the increased duty on raw wool, amounting in some cases to

more than 100 per cent. On carpets the duty has been increased from 25 to 50 per cent.

SILE AND SILE GOODS. Silk partially manufactured from cocoe or from wash silk, and not further advanced manufactured than carded or combed silk, 50 cents a pound; 35 per cent. All manufactures containing wool or camel or goat hair shall be classified as manufactures of wool (new provision).

PULP, BOOKS AND PAPER. Wood pulp, \$2.50 to \$3 a ton; 10 per cent. Tissue paper, made up or loose, 8 cents a pound and 15 per cent.; 20 per cent.

Sensitized paper, 25 per cent.; 25 per cent. Surface coated papers and manufactures nereor and albums, 35 per cent.; 25 per Envelopes, 20 cents per 1,000; 25 per cent. Blank books, 25 per cent.; 20 per cent.

Playing cards, 50 cents a pack; 100 per Manufactures of paper, 25 per cent.; 15 to 35 per cent.

SUNDRIES. Bristles, 10 cents a pound: 15 cents, 25 and 30 per cent. Pearl and shell buttons, 2% cents a line,

Ivory, bone or horn buttons, 50 percent, Shoe buttons, valued at not exceeding 3 cents a gross, 1 cent a gross; 25 per cent. Cork bark, 10 cents a pound.

button measure, and 25 per cent.; 25 per

Corks, 15 cents a pound; 25 per cent. Fire crackers of all kinds (no allowance for tare), 8 cents a pound: 100 per cent.

Powder valued at less than 20 cents a

ound, 5 cents; 6 cents. Friction matches, 10 cents a gross box and 1 cent per 1,000 according to size of box: 35 per cent. Undressed feathers, 10 per cent; 25 per

Glass beads, loose, 10 per cent; 50 per cent Human hair, unmanufactured, 20 per Crinoline cloth, S cents a square yard: 30

Beaver hats and fine hat bodies, 55 per cent; 20 and 30 per cent. Jewelry, 50 per cent; 25 per cent.

Hair for mattresses, 15 per cent: 25 per

Precious stones, set, 25 per cent; 25 per

Leather suitable for conversion into manufactured articles shall pay duty ac-

gloves was 50 per cent.

Miscellaneous manufactures show a general reduction of about 25 per cent, in the

various rates of duties. Common tobacco pipes of clay, 15 cents a

Silk and alpaca umbrellas, 55 per cent .;

CHANGES IN THE FREE LIST.

In the free list the following changes are Animals imported for breeding purpos must be of pure blood of a recognized breed and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed. The old law admitted such animals on proof satis factory to the secretary of the treasury;

United States from foreign countries.
Wild animals intended for exhibition in coological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or

free of duty of articles of American manu facture once sent out of the country is exended to make its terms more explicit and to prevent fraud.

Bolting cloths to come in free must not be suitable for manufacture into wearing Straw braids, etc., for making or orna

menting hats and bonnets dutiable at 20 per cent, are added. Cotton waste, or flocks, is made free. Precious stones other than diamonds rough or uncut, glaziers' and engravers' diamonds not set, and watch jewels are in-Free eggs are limited to those of birds,

fish and insects. Fashion plates engraved on cotton are made free.

The provision about fish which stands in the old law, "Fresh for immediate consumption," reads, "Fish, the product of American fisheries, and fresh or frozen fish (excepting salmon) caught in fresh waters by American vessels or with nets or other evices owned by citizens of the United States.

The following are added to the free list: Currants, dates, jute, jute butts, sisal grass, sunn, other textile grasses, unmanufactured grease, sour orange juice, paper stock and other waste, phosphate for other than fertilizing purposes, potash; seeds and No. 16 Dutch standard, and all forms of sugar and molasses below that grade; tar and pitch, tobacco stems, turpentines That ores of nickel and nickel matte, containing more than 10 per cent, of copper, shall pay a duty of 15 cent a pound on the

copper contained therein.

The following provises are inserted respecting the subjects named: The term 'periodicals" shall be understood to em orace only unbound or paper covered publications, containing current literature of the day and issued regularly at stated periods, as weekly, monthly or quarterly

The term "regalia" shall be held to em-brace only such insignia of rank, or office, or emblems as may be worn upon the person or borne in the hand during public exshall not include articles of furniture or fixtures, or of regular wearing ap-parel not personal property of individuals. There are numerous restrictions made in the list confining the articles named to their unmanufactured state in order to enable them to come within the law. All row or unmanufactured articles not named in the act shall pay a duty of 10 per cent. All manufactured ar-

ticles, 20 per cent. In nearly all the range of change from an increase as the article has declined in price since the first duty was placed on it. made as to the proportion of total imports which come in tree under the McKinley bill, some placing the amount as high as one-half and others at less than a third; out it is impossible to estimate it with any exactness, as nothing but experience will show how much the import of any article will increase or decrease by reason of lowering or raising the duty. The new bill contains many minute provisions as to the ethod of its administration-too numerous to cite here and not interesting to the

The Moon and the Barometer. Dr. G. M. ver, a German meteorologist, has recently made a study of synoptic charts, and on eliminating local influences has found that the moon from September to January lowers the height of the ba-rometer when at the full and raises it during her first quarter. This, or any other effect, is not observable in other months

-New Orleans Picayone. Snitable.

Mother—Johnny, go down to the store and get a pound of black tea. Johnny-I heard pa say he didn't like black tea. Mother-It makes no difference what your father says, Johnny. This family

"I know that," said he; "but all the

letters that come into the city are addressed to 'Me.' "-Light.

A Kind Husband.

cars," complained Mrs. Jaysmith.

oday."-Harper's Bazar.

ew York Sun.

York Herald.

Clerk-Fronti Call 615.

"I haven't had an outing for two

"That's too bad?" replied her husband sympathetically. "Til look at the ad-

vertisements and see if there isn't a free

excursion to a sale of lote you can go to

Tin Buch

Bell Boy (returning)-615 left during

Clerk-Did he take his baggage with

Bell Bry-No: he blew ont the gas -

Non Est at Present.

It is now rapidly approaching the time

year when the bouseholder who or

ered a ton of coal "only a day or two

wfore finds it vanished into smoke. "I

ow understand," said Miserleigh, "why

my speak of it as a coal been!"-New

How These Girls Love One Another!

Winifred (insinuatingly)-Mr. Ran

lolph comes to see you every day, doesn't

Julia (with the sailor hat)-Oh, yea.

but he's very easily entertained.

Winifred-He must be _1 .c.

write any.

position and pards on Mosely avenue, totween Lougian avenue and First street. Remain yards at gion CityOkiahoma City and El Hene, Ind. Ter. is in mourning now.-Judge. "It's funny I don't get more letters," said the man in Banger, Me.

Wichita National Bank "Why," said his wife, "you never

PAID UP CAPITAL. \$250,000 SURPLUS. 50,000

Doa General Banking, Collecting

and Brokerage Business.

Eastern and Foreign Exchange bought and sold. United States bonds of all denominations bought and sold County, Township and Municipal County, Town

THE WICHITA EAGLE,

Druggist.

Our Public School System Pupil-Please, ma'am, may I get a

Teacher (amased)-What? A drink? It isn't an hour since you had a drink

Teacher (severely)-Tell your parent that hereafter they are not to have m erel except on Saturdays.—Street & Smith's Good News.

He Was No Chamibal.



Uncle Heystak-Wall, this is a smart looking place, and I'm pesky hungry, but I'll be darned if I'll tackle that kind of a meal.-Life.

The Long and Short. dat didn't match, somehow." "All of them different, eh?"

"Yas, sah, all mighty diffunt. Dar wuz brudder Jake. He wuz de talles' man yer eber seed. Dat mant W'y, sah, he wuz so tall dat he neber eat at de STANDARD. "Didn't?"

"No. sah. He allus had ter eat offen der shelf. Den dar wuz Ned." "Was be tall?" "No, sah, he wuz de shortee' man yer eber seed. He wuz so short dat de slack

ob his bri'ches dragged de groun'. Yas,

sah, so short dat he couldn't eat at de

"Too high for him, eh?" "Yas, sah. He wuz so short dat he had ter do all his eatin' down in de cellar."—Arkansaw Traveler.

The milkman's daughter had returned home from school in the middle of the afternoon and told her story. "What had you been doing?" he asked. "Nothing b-but wh-whispering a lit-Main Office-112 South Fourth Avenue. Brauch Office-135 North Main Street

tle," she sobbed. "And he flogged you for that?" exclaimed the indignant father. break every bone in his body! The brutal scoundrel! Stand over that milk can, Louise, consarn' you, if you're going to weep any more."—Chicago Trib-

First Tramp-So you want me to go and ring the door bell while you sit here and Second Tramp—Yes, Clarence; "you press the button and I do the rest."—America.

A Noble Sout Mrs. Forundred - Are you sure that young man's character is above reproach? Daughter-Yes, ma. He never wears a ready made necktie.-Street & Smith's

But It Is Expensive.

Old Mr. Close-Heilo, doctor! On, by the

way, what ought I to take for a bad cold? Physician (who knows Close) - You ought to take medical styles - "Inner's Weekly. PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH Fourth National Bank. Recommended by leading Physicians Purely Vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by all Druggists, or

-Sold by-Charles Lawrence, 102 East Douglas Ave.

Van Werden & Co., 328 North Main Street. Gus Saur, 524 East Douglas

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THE WICHITA EAGLE

M. M. Murdock & Bro., Proprietors.

Pupil-Please, ma'am, we had mack-erel for breakfast.

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